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# TOP SECRET

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MEMORANDUM FOR:

Admiral Souers, Executive Secretary

National Security Council

SUBJECT:

Evaluation of Soviet Economic Data

REFERENCES:

a. Your memorandum of 29 March 1949

b. Letter to Admiral Souers from Dr. Clark,

dated 22 March 1949

ENCLOSURES:

A. Draft letter from Admiral Souers to Dr. Clark (Confidential)

B. Central Intelligence Sources Used to Evaluate Soviet Economic Data (Top Secret)

- 1. Enclosure A is forwarded in response to reference a. Enclosure B is submitted for your information and such use as you may desire to make of it.
- 2. Dr. Clark's query is, of course, a very broad one and a government-wide investigation would be necessary to give it exhaustive treatment. He is concerned with an important matter, and you may well wish to have other government agencies report to you on their methods for evaluating Soviet statistics, or the use to which these statistics are later put by policy-makers.
- 3. The Office of Intelligence Research, Department of State, has informally indicated that it considers Enclosure B a good summary of sources, though State reliance on any specific source, in view of its special responsibilities, might well vary from that of CIA.

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The Honorable John D. Clark Council of Economic Advisers Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I am now able to reply in some detail to your letter of March 22 concerning our evaluation of Soviet economic strength. Inasmuch as the Central Intelligence Agency is the intelligence organ of the National Security Council, the following remarks pertain particularly to the evaluation of Soviet economic intelligence in that office. At the outset I think I can assure you that the estimates which CIA has produced in this field are made with the greatest care. Where an irreducible doubt has persisted in estimates prepared for planning purposes, CIA has, as a matter of policy, presented the higher figure in order to avoid the danger of underestimating the economic strength of the USSR. This, however, has little practical effect on final evaluations.

There are a number of important considerations in determining Soviet economic strength. The development of Soviet power under a completely state-controlled economy in no way "requires us to abandon our faith in the superior productivity of our system of free enterprise." In terms of total capacity, total production and productivity the US far surpasses the USSR. However, the Soviet leaders through the State Planning Commission have established the development of military potential as the primary task of the economy. The formidable strength of the USSR today rests not so much on its productivity as on the goals toward which the factors of production are directed. Direct military production; preparation of other segments of the economy for immediate conversion to war-time production; development of relatively self-sufficient and strategically located industrial areas; and stockpiling represent a considerably higher percentage of the over-all economic effort than they do in the United States. In addition, capital goods production receives relatively much greater emphasis as opposed to consumers goods than it does in the US.

Direct government control over all phases of the economy (the utilization of raw materials, machinery and equipment, transportation and finished products as well as indisputable control over the tremendous manpower of the USSR), provides a large measure of flexibility in the effective accomplishment of a <a href="https://district.org/linearized-number">https://district.org/linearized-number</a> of high priority plans.



It is this special emphasis on military preparedness at the immediate expense of the civilian consumer that is the basis of Soviet strength as it is derived from the economy. Control of the Satellite economies is also being employed with this objective in view.

The analysts in CIA share your reluctance to accept official Soviet figures without qualification, but feel that when these data are carefully checked against additional sources in which CIA has the greatest confidence, they prove to be of real value. These additional sources include /

and non-

official publications in the US. These sources are in turn evaluated and analyzed by men with long experience in industry, agriculture, banking, and economics, and by men who have had long residence and wide travel throughout the USSR.

In short, I have complete confidence that the coordinated intelligence produced as a basis for planning is as reliable as it is humanly possible to produce.

Sincerely,

SIDNEY W. SOUERS Executive Secretary





# Central Intelligence Sources Used to Evaluate Soviet Economic Data

In addition to official Soviet information (in the press, and in industrial, agricultural and economic books and periodicals) CIA utilizes the following sources in the determination of Soviet economic conditions:

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## n. UN Publications.

Information from this source is often a repetition of official data. Its value is its interpretation by experienced international economist however, it cannot, of course, be unqualifiedly accepted.

### o. Foreign Broadcasts.

This material is largely of an official nature but is useful check on current developments.

### p. Publications in the US re the USSR.

These publications are written by men who are specialists in certain lines. Unfortunately, in the last analysis, much of their material is derived from official Soviet sources, but a large part is the result of actual experiences of the writer in the USSR. Practically all of this material must be analyzed with an eye to the background and proclivities of the writer.

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